### POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Train Up for Congress.

From for Congress and "God save Ireland" were a sliving cries that filled Botanic Hall, in Sant odway, last night, with as curious and varied a lord as ever assembled at star chassic resort of perimes crators and their disciples.

The decorations of the room were confined to a bills posted on the walls and headed with a cut of the same declared was a picture of these for

one Fenian declared was a picture of Miss Sueath of shamrocks and gazing steadfastly into the of a large American eagle, which was depicted dly approaching her with outspread wings, as some hitch in the preliminary proceedings hour named for the meeting to commence nt. Each person looked at his neighbor or the works of art posted on the walis, and a

shade of dissatisfaction began to be plainly discernable on the countenances of all present when a gentleman from the Seventh ward sprung up suddenly in his seat among the audience and nominated Wm. Orow for chairman. Having spoken, the Seventh warder subsided as suddenly as he appeared. This momination being acted on, Mr. Crow with becoming dignity advanced and took the chair, and then announced that thay had come there to take steps to place a gentleman as their representative in Congress who would represent their interests properly. That gentleman was George Francis Train.

The Chairman then introduced General Nacle, who began a most glowing description of the merits of Mr. Train and his devotion to the cause of Ireland. He was a man far-signized and sugardious—a finan who combined one hun irel ideas in his mind at once, but could not dwell upon any one for more than three or four minutes until he went off on another. He was far ahead of the present time. After a description of Mr. Train's late course in Ireland and the services he rendered the Fenlans imprisoned there; and after also reading some extracts from his writings the speaker contained:—He is an extraordinary man in more ways than one. He is the same man at ax o'clock in the morning that he is at twelve o'clock at night. He makes no errors, commits no mistakes. He is original, so original that he cannot be understood. It was he originated the idea of the payment of bonds in greenbacks; but his thunder was stolen by other parties, who got the credit of the payment of bonds in greenbacks; but his thunder was stolen by other parties, who got the credit of the augrestion. mistakes. He is original, so original that he cannot be understood. It was he original that he cannot be understood. It was he originated the idea of the payment of bonds in greenbacks; but his thunder was stolen by other parties, who got the credit of the suggestion. After discoursing in this, style for some time the speaker concileded by saying he would himself pledge his life for him that if placed in Congress he would be honored and respected by the entre members of that body. He hoped the result of the meeting would be his nomination for Congress. At this stage of the proceedings it was evident there was a want of harmony somewhere, and as General Naste concluded Mr. Tom Brady jumped to his feet and asked the General if he had any proofs that Mr. Train was a candidate for Congress. This was like touching gunpowder with a lucifer match. In a moment the entire assemblage was on their feet and at least a dozen persons were trying to make themselves heard. One man declared he would speak; he was not going to be gagged. Another wanted to know the sense of the meeeting. A third wanted the friends of Ireland to keep order, Finally a Mr. Waters obtained a hearing. He said he was a Henian, and that when General Nagle went to Ireland he brough some of his property with him; or, at least, the expedition did, as he contributed his rine. He wanted to have the sense of the meeting declared. There was nothing said about the candidate for the Fresidency or the Governorship of the State. He asked why was that; Cries of "That's true,"

General Nagle, after the commotion had somewhat subsided, said he would not be present if he was not settisfied that Mr. Train was a candidate. (Cheers and a voice "Go into him, Nagle.") He would answer Mr. Waters by saying he was entirely in favor of Seymour and Blair—(cries of three cheers for them) which were given with a will.) General Nagle then continued to speak of his early acquaintance with Mr. Seymour. This somewhat molified Mr. Waters and would not be present if he was not sentence

mour and Blair—(cries of three cheers for them) which were given with a will.) General Nagle then continued to speak of his early acquaintance with Mr. Seymonr. This somewhat molified Mr. Waters and when the General concinded Mr. Waters declared he would support Mr. Frain if he was nominated.

A motion was here made to appoint a committee to pass resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, which brought Mr. Brady to his heel again and he remarked, "If Mr. Train is nominated in this here district I will support him—that is, if he gets the regular nomination. (Cheers. A voice—"Probably he won't get the regular nomination; he cannot buy it.") Cries of "Sit down, Tammany lial," mingled with claers and laughter, the chairman all the time calling and rapping vigorously to order.) Mr. Brady continued:—I want to give it to understand Mr. Train is not a candidate. I will support John Morrissey. (Cries of "Three cheers for Morrissey.")

Ge eral NAGLE, in an excited manner—I have answered for Mr. Train's being a candidate. (Cheers.) Mr. Brany—Three cheers for John Morrissey. Some cheers given.)

A Voice—Three cheers for Nagle.

The excitement at this time was "red hot," every one standing up, and the cheering, talking, or attempting to talk made a regular Babel of sounds. The chairman at last contrived to get silence to remark:—"I have been in many a democratic meeting in my life—" Just as he got here a fresh discussion broke out in another part of the room, rendering his voice inaudible. When again heard he was saying, "The time has come when the ring must be stopped." Here he was again interrupted with cries of "Go on, old Crow." Some little order being again restored a bastiful specimen from Ireland, who excused humself for speaking, as he was only a short time in this country, made a regular rigmarole speech, in the course of which he said if this courty had many more like Train, upon my soul, as an Irishman, I could congratulate America on the fact.

carried.

It would be impossible to describe the confusion at this time—at least twenty persons trying to talk at the same time, and the only expressions heard, "Gin Mili;" "We know better than you;" "You be d—d, you are in the ring;;" "You are a radical." The bashful man as this time called for three cheers for Ireland, when the meeting broke up.

Twenty-first Assembly District Democratic Association.
The Twenty-first Assembly District Democratic

sociation held a meeting last evening at the Temperance Hall, corner of Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue. The attendance was large and exceedingly astic. After the President, Mr. Samuel Jack

enthusiastic. After the President, Mr. Samuel Jackson, had called the meeting to order and the new
meinbers had been enrolled Mr. Thomas W. Pittman
submitted the following resolutions, which were
phased with acclamation:—

Resolved, That, preserving our unabated confidence in the
sterling integrity, patriotism and emirent statesimaphip of
the national standard bearers of the democratic party, Horatio
Seymour and Frank P. Itlant, Jr., we halt the brilliam signa
of their certain election as the true harbingers of peace—the
peace that statesmanship and not the sword can give, and
which is indispensable to the well being of our whole-country.
Resolved, That the inevitable results of the wasterd expenditure of public treasure, the partisan prejudices which degrade every legislative act, the notorious corruption and erciptiant, oppressive taxation, are all decived upon a one
happy and prosperous country through the evils of radical
miarule, and make it the duty of every true and patriotic citizen, however humble his sphere, to mire in removing from
position those who are reagonable for and have brought upon
us these evils which so afflet the country and have already
produced a deficience in the public treasury of \$100,000,000.

Resolved, That in the present fearful condition of the country every true man is especied to do his whole duty, and that
we, the members of this association, emist heart and soul in
the great struggle for constitutional liberity, and will not relant true to the constitutional liberity, and will not relant true more and party we define a surface of the analysis.

Resolved, That, therefore, we had with delight the name of
Gunning 8, Bedford, Jr., as the democratic candidate for City
Judge, he being a goulteman of education, of purity of character, of large legal ability and a thorough democrat, and who
has exhibited as Assistant District Autornap in the (seriesa
and particularly for judicial offerer genueme of well known
elaracter and ability as a thorough democrat, and who
has

## WASHINGTON POLITICAL COSSIP.

Congressmen in Confidential Consultation-Encouragements and Discouragements— Signs in the West-Tortures of Suspense.

Escouragements and Discouragements—
Signs in the West—Tortures of Suspense.

Washington, Sept. 26, 1868.

The late assembling of the radical members of Congress at the capital was the occasion of a very free discussion of the political situation, and gave opportunity for a lose comparison of views as to the prospects of Grant and Colfax. There were present gentlemen from all the Northern States, most of whom have participated activaly in the campaign and accumulated data upon which to base opinions for which they claim the merit of tolerable accuracy. From this interchange of sentiment there is a noticeable contrast with that promulgated through the partisan papers and the speeches of the partisan orators. The candid and confidential consultations of prominent members of the republican party to which I refer, divested of the attractive varnish with which politicians are wont to dazzle the people in order to inspire confidence and foreshadow success, developed the fact that their hopes of a victory in November were based upon the vigorous and successful afforms that have been insugurated in behalf of their candidates. It is not putting the case too mildly to say that the leading, laboring men of the party, who have been different and vigilant upon the stump and among their constituents, are hopeful, but not confident. Referring to statistics, they see no justifiable ground for exuitation, while some admit that the positic of the late elections are a questionable source of grainfaction. They cannot maintain that an aggregation of local contests true far show came aggregation of local contests true far show came

they are forced to admit that they admonish the republicans of the necessity of redoubled vigor and unremitting effort. In spite of the beastful announcement of the result in Maine it is an admitted fact that the democrats are in no wise disheartened, and that they are turning it to good account in Pennsylvania. Onto and Indians by a collection advantageous and encouraging to the prespects of Seemon and Right. The negro disjurbances in the South, notwithstanding the coloring type in the radical accounts, are, in the collectial congulations, researched as damaxing to the cause in the North, inasmuch as the lawless Propositions of the Georgia and Louisians negroes have furnished examples that have found prompt and periodical initiators in localities where accurate exemplifications of such specimens of the fruits of reconstruction are fielder popular nor profitable. It is a truth that cannot be concealed that the capital lises is undermined by the same combustible negro element that is producing sizuative and havoc further South. This is demonstrated not only when the negroes perambulate the streets on political and festive occasions, but it is visible in the ordinary transactions of life. In their torchlight procession a few evenings since, though they abandoned the musket for the torch they were provided with missiles which, without provocation, they used for the gradification of a prevalent spirit of animosity that has been instigated by Congressional festisation and the teachings of a few of their teachers, white and black. Here, as in Georgia, they are thoroughly organized, and they are becoming so wifful and troublesome that they even refuse to accomplish the strength of the strength of the strength of the extent of incenting of a few of their teachers, white and black. Here, as in Georgia, they are decembered to the extent of incenting of a few of their teachers, white and black. Here, as in Georgia, they are decembered to the extent of incenting the strength of the extent of t

make a judicious nomination. Alexander Mitchell, the choice of the democrats against General Halbert E. Paine, the present radical representative from the choice of the democrats against General Halbert E. Paine, the present radical representative from the choice of the democrats against General Halbert E. Paine, the present radical representative from the choice of the democrats against General Halbert E. Paine, the present radical representative from the choice of the democrats against General Halbert E. Paine, the present radical representative from the district, is the president of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, is immensely wealthy, and for his financial success is regarded as the Jay Cooke of the Northwest. He is one of the oldest citizens of the State, having commenced business in Milwaukee as a private banker when that alk made a regular Rabel of sounds, at last contrived to get silence to reve been in many a democratic meeting." Just as he got here a fresh discusting his contributions of the contributions of the State, having commenced business in Milwaukee as a private banker when that prosperous and populons city was only a Western viitage. Mr. Mitchell is a Scotchman by birth and possesses that sturdy trait of honesty peculiar to his nation, which has won for him a reputation for integrity extensive as it is enviable. In politics he was formerly a white, subscience in the strict sense of the term. His opponent won most of his fame as a statesman, which is not remarkable for brilliancy, is available to all who choose of course of which he said if this country, made a regular rigmarole course of which he said if this country, made a regular rigmarole course of which he said if this country, made a regular rigmarole course of which he said if this country, made a regular rigmarole course of which he said if this country, made a regular rigmarole course of which he said if this country, made a regular rigmarole course of which he said if this country is a support of the said of the formidable pro

nominated Joseph Vilas, a successful merchant and manufacturer and a very popular man, of the wardemoeratic persuasion. Mr. Vilas was born near ogdensburg, N. Y.; and is a gentieman of education and intelligence. His competitor, Mr. Sawyer, is now serving his third term in the House; is a plain, unassuming man, and ower his political elevation to his success in the lumber trade. By choosing available men the democrats have strengthened themselves in Wisconsin, and inspired Mr. Eldridge with the hope that he will have congenial aid in representing the Badger State in the next Congress.

Surveying the political field by the light given us by our friends, the Congressmen, we can only infer that it is a mere toss up for the game, and that both parties are suffering all the tortures of suspense imposed by the uncertainty of precarious fortune.

### LOUISIANA.

Important Contemplated Action of the State Democratic Committee—Continued Excite-ment and Alarm in New Orleans—The Incendiary's Torch Applied in the Suburbe-Sensible Speech of the Negro Lleutenan Governor. New ORLEANS, Sept. 26, 1868.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26, 1865.

Another day of panic and excitement. Public rumor yesterday presented every kind of atrocity, Schools burnt down, children killed, 2,000, armed negroes marching on the city, and so on ad infinitum. Bolied down, these reports resolved themselves into the shooting of a mulatto man in the French market by a notorious white desperado named Arthur Guerin; cause, a social equality question—the mulatto having demanded to be served as tion—the mulatto having demanded to be served at Guerin's coffee stand.

New Orieans), an attempt of the radical State authorities to pack the police jury produced violent public excitement, which is not yet allayed.

While the disturbing rumors were in circulation yesterday morning Canal street was thronged with

while the disturbing rumors were in circulation yesterday morning Canal street was thronged with armed citizens, and many places of business were closed for a time. Some of the most obnoxious white men were conspicuously absent from the Legishature, and a quorum was with difficulty obtained in either house.

The daily newspapers had one and all come out with editorials foreshadowing a resort to violence. "Can Endurance Purther 60?" was the text of the Times' discourse, the conclusion arrived at being, on the whole, that it could not. The Problems and crescent also, in firm and even menacing terms, intimated the determination of the white citizens to have a fair registration; for the registration boards had assembled, and Governor Warmoth with strange infelicity, to use the mildest terms, had chosen as chairman of the Board the William Baker whom General Hancock had removed from office as Street Commissioner for gross frauds, and who has rendered himself famous as the bitterest and most unscruptious tool of the extreme radicals. It was feared and with much apparent probability that a systematic course of jertymandering would be pursued with the registration, and that not one in twenty qualified white voters would be able to get his papers. Event than far have partially confirmed these anticipations. Baker has refused to recognize the naturalization papers granted by four of the six State Courts of the city, on the ground that those courts had no right to naturalize foreigners during the receas. Questions of the most inquisitorial and illegal character were propounded to white applicants, and men who could not take every oath required by law were refused registration because they had voted spraints the black and tan constitution.

As the day wore on the excitement gradually subsided. Lieutenant Governor Dunn in the Senate made a wise and temperate speech, which produced good effect and favorably contrasted with the conduct of this write colleagues. His remarks are thus reported in the local press:—

The President

ness and prosperity of the people. It was not the desire of the colored man to bring on trouble with the white man. Let all unite to restore peace and quiet and prevent disturbances in the future, without waiting to ask what party the man belongs to who raises the disturbance. Such is the effect of the disordered condition of our State, that capitalists at the North had refused to lend money to either the city or State until after the election. Mr. Dunn understood that a principal cause of the excitement to day was caused by the registrars refusing or register nawly enforcement of the control of the

accorded to their negro servants, but are ready, in a spirit of compromise, to accept anything like an approach to fair play."

Over the river great excitement still prevails, angmented by an incendary fire, which destroyed \$25,000 worth of property at Greina. The particulars are thus stated:

Some two weeks since a negro named Sandy Packer, a staye formerly belonging to Mr. P. V. Labarre, made a political speech at Greina. At that speech, which was filled with menaces, Packer stated that the only way for the radicals to hope to succeed in carrying the election by the ballot box was to apply the torch. This morning, at about one o'clock, a lady, who happened to be up, saw from her window a negro with a laghted torch in his hand, standing upon the roof of an unoccupied house. She gave the alarm, but no one responded at the time. About half an hour after this the alarm of fire was given by the ringing of the bells of the fire companies of Greina and of the ferryboat. The citizens, on rushing to the spot, found two houses burning. From the brief space of time which had intervened from the first alarm it was supposed that the houses had been saturated with oil or some other combustible material. Although every exertion was made and a reinforcement of Jefferson Fire Company No. 22 and two companies from Algiers had reached the spot, all efforts were unavailing, and the fames ran from house to house through two entire blocks on each side of the sirect. The citizens called upon the negroes to assist in removing the furniture. Some of them refused; but they were compelled by the citizens to work.

The funeral of the negro shot by Guerin yesterdus is to take place this afternoon, and the pages of the size of the pages of the size of the pages of the size of the pages of the size of the size of the pages of the size of the pages of the size of the size of the page of the size of the size of the page of the size of the size of the size of the page of the size of

fused; out they were company to Guerin yesterday work.

The funeral of the negro shot by Guerin yesterday is to take place this afternoon, and the negro clubs are assembling to accompany the body to the grave. The Governor's proclamation recommending the temporary discontinuance of public displays during the prevailing excitement is little heeded by either

the prevailing excitement is fittle heeded by either side.

Meanwhile the State Democratic Committee contemplate taking important action. Resolutions were submitted last night to this effect;—"That whereas the revolutionary fathers guaranteed and intended to secure to the people of the United States the right of self-government; and whereas, that right had been utterly withdrawn in Louisiana by the odious act of a Legislature erected without authority from the people and in direct violation of their wishes as expressed through the ballot box (referring to the expulsion of all the leading democrats elected to the Legislature); therefore, the citizens of the State of Louisiana are invited to assemble in mass meeting in New Orleans to take such steps as the nature of the crisis demands." These resolutions were referred to a special committee and will probably be adopted in a modified and less revolutionary form. The swifter telegraph may have recorded important events arising therefrom before this letter can reach you. If not, expect troublous times, and that very soon.

### LETTER FROM GENERAL BUTLER.

A New York Gold Speculator on His Nowil-The following letter from General Butler explains

they have no be advantage, to expend all the captains itself:—

The following letter from General Butler explains itself:—

The following letter from General Butler explains itself:—

The following letter from General Butler explains itself:—

Expros Boston Traveller—A telegram, of which the copy is below, was received in Boston on the day of its date. Mr. Atkinson, to whom it is directed, has written himself into some notice lately in opposing what he has been pleased to assert are my views or financial measures, and specially by a disclosure that he has been pleased to assert are my views or financial measures, and specially by a disclosure that he has been pleased to assert are my views or financial measures, and specially by a disclosure that he has been pleased to assert are my views or financial measures, and specially by a disclosure that he has defrauded a savings bank in Essex county, of which he had borrowed \$50,000 in gold, by taking advantage of the Legal Tender act and paying, according to the "letter of the law," in greenbacks, worth at the time only sixty-eight cents on the dollar, by which the "widows and orphans" depositing their little savings there lost \$16,000. Sam Ward, the sender of the message, is a gold speculator of New York, now in Washington, who will be remembered as the man who telegraphed in cipher the instruction he received from the Secretary of the instruction he received from the Secretary of the messages as "Potter will keep quiet all this week, demur on dead instruction he received from the Secretary of the Instruction he received fro

yon from this delicious telegram too long. I specially commend its poetry as showing how the love of gold can inspire the muse. Here it is:

Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, 1868.

Hon. E. Atkinson, Boston:
Am credibly informed Dana declined nomination in Fifth district because he cannot spare time from his profession. Are there not enough wealth and public spirit among you to haure his life or otherwise indemnity his family for the sacrifice, and thus prevent your time-honored Commonwealth from being again disgraced by the "Great Unscruptions,"—Whom friends and foes allke despise;
Whose soul squints through his devious eyes, In which and in his face you see
The devil's likeliest elligy.

SAM'L WARD,
Very truly yours,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

### POLITICAL NOTES.

Some friend of Grant should catch and hold Major General Kilpatrick. He has been in the country but sixteen days since his return from South America and has made fifteen speeches, which were just so many abusive and damaging barangues. The Harrisburg *Patriot* (radical), says:—"Every

democratic meeting has been full so far, this year, in Pennsylvania. This shows that the democrats are alive and active. How is it with the republicans? Their meetings have all been failures." A despatch from Rushville, Ind., September 29,

referring to a recent democratic demonstration there, says a bomb shell was thrown in the radical camp by Thomas Colton, of Union Township, Shelby county, and twenty-five of his neighbors, heretofore radicals, who came out and marched in the procession and declared themselves for Seymour and Biair.

The Denver (Col.) News, of the 25th ult. learns that the Senators elect of that Territory, Hons. John Evans and J. B. Chaffee, have resigned their positions. This course, they say in a card, "is taken to enable the people to consider the State question free from personal considerations." And they have no doubt that if it is clearly the desire of the people to be admitted as a State the bill will become a law

at the December session.

The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press (radical), gives the annexed extract from a private letter from a re-spectable native Georgian (white):—"The rebel accounts of the Camilia massacre assert that the blacks were armed. I do not believe a word of it. The

counts of the Camilia massacre assert that the blacks were armed. I do not believe a word of it. The colored people from different sections of the country tell me that it is impossible for them to hold a republican meeting; and what you see in the rebel papers about the negroes arming is false. There is no protection at all here for the loyal people. It is my opinion that the rebel democracy do not intend to let the negroes vote."

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, writing from Charlotte, N. C., announces that the Old North State is certain for Seymour and Bisir, and adds:—"A full registration will give the whites a majority of nearly two to one over the colored votes—say 135,000 to 75,000. Only about 29,000 of these white voters have ever shown any disposition to forsake their race, and many of these did so only under the fierce pressure of their surroundings last apring. If the remaining 115,000 can be got out to the polls we can carry the State by 20,000 majority, without a single negro vote i in fact, however, we will poil at least 5,000 negro votes.

The Charleston Courrer, September 20, gives the following advice to Southern orators and writers:—"Let the Southern speaker and writer remember that he has a grave and solemn duty to perform; that the eyes of millions are upon him; that he may aid or injure the cause of American liberty. Let him weigh carefully his words, so that in no event they can be made to express another meaning than that which he intended. Let him speak for republican liberty; but speak with wisdom; and if the cause should be lost—which Heaven forbid—let him not be able to reproach himself with the thought that he has added the cause of tyranny by his want of discretion."

THE CAMBLE POISONING CASE.

Sixth Day's Proceedings—Further Tests of Ries Julia Maguire, the Dec Woman's Attendant at Times, and Partial Cross-Examination. The examination in this case was continued before

ustice John A. Bogart, of Nanuet, Rockland county, New York, yesterday. There was present for the prosecution Mr. Heary Daily, Jr., while Messra. Clinton and Hoffman appeared for the defence, assisted by Mr. John Hayes, of New York. There was also control around the state of the defence. seated around the little court room quite a number of old women, old men and young ladies, who lisessor Doremus was not present during the early part of the day, but h was announced that he would arrive during the evening to give the result of his analytical labors. During the cross examination of Miss Maguire there was some considerable legal sparring between the counsel, and at the adjournment for dinner Mr. Michael Murphy, the deceased woman's brother, had something to say about "insulting his character" by was of the counsel for the determined. one of the counsel for the defence. Some portion of the cross-examination caused considerable sensation. The following is the
TESTIMONY OF MISS JULIA MAGUIRE—CONTINUED.

I desire to make a correction in the testimony regarding my visit to Mrs. Gamble's house after her death; it was the 8th, instead of the 6th of August; on Suuday night, while I was at this house (Mrs. Gamble's), neither Mrs. Hujus nor Mr. Gamble slept up stairs next to the room in which I slept; they did not come up stairs at all; I mean the front stairs; I did not sleep any trat night; I slept in the same room Sunday night that I slept in on Saturday night; no one slept in the middle room (where Mrs. Gamble dled) that night; the servant girl slept in the room to the right of Mrs. Gamble's room on Sunday night; I saw her going to the room; also saw her going down sairs in the morning; I tonly partly closed my door that night; on Monday morning I got up about fifteen minutes to five clock; after I got up the door of the room in which Mrs. Gamble died was open; I saw no one there; I observed the bed; there were no clothes on it; going down stars that morning; saw first Mr. Gamble, he was about coming up to awaken me; I also saw Mrs. Hujus that morning; sine came out of the dining room, bade me "Good morning," and sail she was "going down to Jersey city with me;" this was before breakfast; I now remember in the matter of the bad conduct of Mr. Gamble toward his wife, besides what I stated before, that he threw a tumble rat Eve In the parior; when he did this I was in the same room; the "tumbler struck in under the window;" It passed by Mrs. Gamble in its course; I was sitting at the itme on the other side of Mrs. Gamble; the tumbler also passed me; I said nothing to Mr. Gamble about this action of throwing the tumbler; he said nothing to me at the time, but "kind of laughed;" before the tumbler was thrown Mr. and Mrs. Gamble then said, hor do I recoilect what Mrs. Gamble then said about Miss Rauer; while I was at Mrs. Gamble then said about Miss Rauer; while I was at Mrs. Gamble then said about Miss Rauer; while I was at Mrs. Gamble then said about Miss Rauer; while I was at Mrs. Gamble then said about Miss Rauer; while I was at Mrs. Gamble then said about Miss Rauer; while I was at Mrs. Gamble then said about Miss Rauer; while I was at Mrs. Gamble whome in the country Mr. Gamble said that he had heard that his wife was "going to be risen;" I said I did not know it; he returned that he "did not think it would be done, but if it was there would not be anything found;" I said nothing eise; on Monday morning Mrs Gamble and Mrs. Hujus said that "she sanghe and Mrs. Hujus said that "she sanghe and here, and the bad here on Sunday evening, but dim Rs. Gamble's hou

acquainted with ner there; "saster Carona" introduced met ob her; had accompanied her to the house;
Sister Carona is connected with the Sisters of
Charity; she is on East Fity-scoond street, corner
of Fifth avenue; it is the Catholic Orphan Asylum;
it is sedom if do anything; but when if of I work in
the silk business on Tween-First street, between
Eighti and hinth avenue—if. Daes manufactors
of and on three or four years; during that time have
had no other business; during the two years! was
acquainted with Mrs. Gamble I visited ner in company
with Sister Carona only three times; Mr. Gamble was
in the room once only during these visits; this was
the second,visit; I could not tell how many times I
was at Mrs. Gamble's in East Tweifth street during
the first six months think I saw her about twelve or
fifteen times; cannot say certainly whether I saw
her more than half a dozen times in this period;
I am certain I saw her in this time: I will swear
form that is any her in this time: I will swear
positively that I saw her as many times as seven
times, and more than a Gozen times; I saw her between every two and three weeks; I was not in her
employ at any time: I was sunged by her as nurse
during, take cure of her: thave spent a week's time
at two different periods in taking care of
her; this is all the time I spont with
her in this way; there were about eight or ten days
intervened between these two visits of attending har
as ainded to; Mrs. Gamble was not related to me in
any way; I am acquainted with the rise the week's time
at two different periods in taking care of
her; this is all the time I spont with
her in this way; there were about neight or ten days
intervened between these two visits of attending har
as ainded to; Mrs. Gamble was not related to me in
any way; I am acquainted with him it was about the six or 26 of
the month; I de not know any other relatives of
Arc.
Gamble; I saw Mrs. Gamble the jast time about a
week of so before she noved to Rockland county;
the was month; deen the servent of the sa

did with it; I am certain that I took that paper of the glove and no other; I can be certain that this was the paper by not having worn the glove since Saturday and there was in other paper in it; I had at this friend's house Yorkville other notes in my pocket, but not in my

A. Do not know anything whatever of the contents of that memorandum; don't know anything of what was in it, but that the address of Mr. Gambo's place was on it: that was all; I read it, but what is a subject to the subject of the s

the defence were admitted and others not.

I have never seen Mrs. Gamble intoxicated; I have never seen her drink spirituous liquors; durling the time I knew Mrs. Gamble she, so far as I know, was a remarkably temperate woman; I never spoke to any to my knowledge that Mrs. Gamble drank to excess; there was no occasion for it; I was intimute enough with her, or carefully enough observed her to express the opinion that she did not drink spirituous liquors; Mr. Gamble and I rode out together on the sth of August; as I was going home that night, the carriage being ready to go to the depot, and I asked him what time the train got to Jersey City, and I that that was rather late to get to Yorkville; he said for me to remain to Monday; that I could not get, down on Sunday; and he then said, "I am going to New City and I'll show you a piece of the country there;" we did go and got some groceries and went home; I remarked to Mrs. Hujus that the people would pass an opinion on me to go out with Mr. Gamble after his wife dying so soon; she said that you must not mind what the country people say; go with him, it will do you no harm; Mrs. Hujus invited me to remain over until Monday, saying that it would be too late when I got home; I arrived at Mrs. Gamble's house about ten influtes after four o'clock that afternoon; it was right after tea, about six o'clock, that this invitation was extended; they both (Mr. Gamble and Mrs. Hujus) treated me with kindness and attention while I was there.

Here the court, as darkness came on, adjourned.

# THE UNITED STATES AND TURKEY.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
The Americans are justly supposed to be the most practical people of the earth; the object alone interests them, not the means of attaining it. It is superior appreciation of practical means and the little attention paid to theoretical obstacles that have made America, in less than a century, one of the most admirable, rich and progressive countries. But this rare quality that constitutes its force and which insures success when applied at home becomes frequently an obstacle and even a danger when brought to bear on international rights and duties. We should have preferred consigning the question raised by Mr. Kelley in Congress concerning the free pasby Mr. Kelley in Congress concerning the free pas-sage of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus to oblivion were it not that the Springfield Dathy Re-publican once more refers to that matter, seemingly reproaching us for understanding it better than itself and knowing how to appreciate it in its true light. We do not profess to defend the Turks, but simply and knowing how to appreciate it in its true light. We do not profess to defend the Turks, but simply justice and equity—the principles of liberty as well for ourselves as for others—that is, when they are compatible with the good right; and if Mr. Kelley had carefully sifted the object of his motion before submitting it to Congress, and with as little good sense. as that Representative possesses (and we sincerely hope that he is not wanting in that respect), we feel assured that he would have abstained from the act. But in that Mr. Kelley, who had probably private reasons for making such a proposition ex abrupto, is not more guilty than many of our fellow citizens who complaisantly echo the doctrine; and we can affirm that at the present moment there is not a political man nor an American writer who has given himself the trouble to enlighten himself on the elements of the question now before us, which constitutes the recognized right of the Porte to absolutely forbid the passage of any toreign vessel of war and to levy a toll on merchant vessels of all nations. It is doubtless as easy for us Americans to invoke the grand principles of liberty for the purpose of opening the Dardanelles as it is to proclaim the independence of Crete, especially when we are aware that it is already occupied by the Suitan's troops; but to what end will these attempts tend if it is not to sprove that we are a thoughtless people, without any idea of the laws that rule international relations, and who at all risks would appear to challenge Europe? We demand, is it a fact? The papers that took up Mr. Kelley's proposition avoided discussing the sacred ground of the inventor existing between Europe

the immunities formerly granted to some of the great States of Europe by the conquering Sultans. These exorbitant immunities, without parallel even in such barbarous countries as Japan and Abyssinia, constitute such advantages that we, as Americans, would never tolerate to strangers in our country, not even if we can be advantages that we, as Americans, would never tolerate to strangers in our country, not even if we can be advantages that our own subjects, exemption of the country in the country of the country and numerous other privileges that seven to American clazens resident in Turkey a material and political existence, an independence and liberty of action totally unknown to us at home, although we consider this the most liberal of all nationate is quite evident that when Turkey made those enormous concessions to England and France and afterwards to Austria and Russia she was more or less forced, because it was precisely at the period of her most brillant conquests that she so awkwardly disposed of her prerogatives in favor of strangers, without even confronting the dire consciuences that might eventually before the restrictions on her favors that no person dreamed of challenging, for the simple reason that she gave more than she demanded, and at that period it was policy to arrange with a Power that was about to invade all Europe. Those restrictions consisted merely in the closing of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus to all foreign vessels of war and the right of levying toll, or firman, on merchant vessels. Furthermore, no Kuropeans were allowed to possess or acquire territorial property on Turkin soil; but this latter restriction, as we are aware, has lately been removed. These reciprocal concessions, which to all appearance favored the Western Powers, and with good reason, once admitted and adopted by the some of the property of the converting the property of the converting the contracting and in the same conditions as the European Powers. The benefits of these capitulations and the incalculable advan THE NATIONAL GAME.

The "red stockings" put in their second appearance in this vicinity yesterday afternoon at the Union grounds, having for their opponents the Mutanis, of this city. The day was somewhat better for a game than Thursday was, and the players on both sides seemed to appreciate that fact and worked as if they of the game tersely and traly, it was a first class mumn match on both sides. To attempt to enumerate the files missed, wild throws, genuine "muffs" and poor judgment exhibited by the players on either side would be a heavy task. and poor jungment exhibited by the players on either side would be a heavy task. The good plays were so few and so far between that the recorders could scarcely make up their minds to note them before some outrageous specimen of mufinism appeared to obliterate the knowledge of the slight, good movements. The Mutuals, as may be seen from the score, were at one time in advance of the visitors three to one, then again two to one, when by some fine hitting, aided very much by some superfor mufing, they crept up to and passed the Mutuals, winning the game by one run. The game was tedious, by no means scientific, and a most uncreditable display by both parties, aithough the Cincinnatis fougit well up hill. Hatfield and Waterman, the latter especially, were both so extremely anxious to show that they wanted to win this game that they often made some wonderful blunders.

Wright played nicely at second base, as he siways does, and Hatfield, notwithstanding his anxiety, did some very nice fly catching. The Mutuals hit Wright so heavily at the start that Brainerd was sent in fo pitch, with what result may be seen below. Mills played first base for the Mutuals, and did it, of course, very well, although the throwing to that base generally was magnificently poor. Swandell played behind in good style. Dockney did all there was for him to do. Wolters pitched well, but toward the close of the game the "red stockings" got on a streak of batting, and the Mutuals, not supporting in the field, allowed the figures to go on until the game ended with the following score:—

GINGINNATI.		MUTUAL
Players. P. Wright, p	C. R. 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Pinyers, F. L. O. R. Dockney, c. f. 1 4 2 Waiters, p. 0 0 4 3 Jaweit, r. f. 1 0 2 6 Hunt, c. f. 1 1 5 Mills, lat b. 1 1 3 3 Devyr, s. c. 1 3 2 2 Duffy, 3d b. 0 1 6 1 Swandell, c. 3 1 4 2 Flant, 2d b. 0 0 1 5
Totals	5 27 26	Totals 6 8 27 28
INVINGA.		

Home runs.—Hatfield 2, Jewett 2.
Foul bound catches.—Alison 3, Swandell 4.
Out on foul balls.—Circinnati 3 times, Nutual 8 tin
Umpire.—Mr. Mills, of the Atlantic club.
Scorrers.—Measrs. Hascom and McCarty.
Time of game.—Two hours and fifty minutes.

Base Ball Notes. day, as the following innings score will show:-

day, as the following innings score will show:—

INNINGS.

INNINGS.

INNINGS.

INNINGS.

LINE 1. 21. 51. 40. 50. 50. 50. 50.

Keystone....... 2 5 0 2 0 6 0 1-54

Unios......... 3 0 0 0 2 1 0 3 8-15

On Thursday afternoon the Stars defeated the Harlems at the Capitoline grounds, with the score standing 16 to 9.

The Independents, of Brooklyn, had a game with the Excelsiors yesterday at the Capitoline grounds, and being able to present only seven men were badly beaten after a pretty sharp fight. The score stood Excelsior 53, Independent 8.

Clubs not in the State Association should remember that they must join the State Association to be represented at the National Association and that their application for admission must be made before the 11th instant to insure proper attention.

The "red stockings" will play the Eckfords to-day at the Union grounds.

In the "Hall Hengiand Heieven" base ball game at Boston, on Thursday, George Wright captained and pitched for the Britishers. The score, it will be remembered, stood 21 to 4 against the Cricketers. Of this four George Wright scored three.

The Unions do not play the Athletics to-day at Philadelphia.

THE Case of Benjamin Trachout.—A correspondent of the Albany argue denies the statement that the verdict of the jury in the case of Benjamin Teachout, charged with murdering his wife in Warsaw, this State, meets with universal approbation, and adde that the gravest doubts are felt as to the righteousness of the verdict among the best classes of our citizens. The greatest excitement prevails in the community where Mr. Teachout resided. Nine-tenths of the people there believe him innocent.